

its position and shoot it. It feeds three times in the day, searches for insects under the bark of trees, but also eats fruit." Mr. Rothschild points out that the English translation of Valentyn appeared in 1779, and not in 1780, which is the date of the French translation quoted by me, following Salvadori. He revives the name of *P. ignota* (Forster) for the species; but there are grave doubts as to whether Forster really meant this name to be specific, or whether he intended that the bird was "unknown," as he refers to it as "Oiseau de Paradis noir et peu connu" (i. e. *ignota*).

Recorded from the Jagei River and the Empress Augusta River, in German New Guinea, by Dr. Reichenow.

GENUS VII. DREPANORNIS.

1. DREPANORNIS ALBERTISI.

Add:—

*Drepanornis albertisi*, Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part v. (1895).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 41 (1898).

*Drepanornis albertisi* (*typicus*), Rothschild, Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 27 (1898).

2. DREPANORNIS GEISLERI.

Add:—

*Drepanornis geisleri*, Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 41 (1898).—Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part viii. (1898).

*Drepanornis albertisi geisleri*, Rothschild, Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 27 (1898).

Mr. Rothschild confirms the distinctness of this species, though founded on a female bird only. Compared with typical *D. albertisi*, it differs in the less distinct chestnut colour of the head and the ill-defined grey band on the neck, as well as the more olive-brown colour of the back and wings and the yellower colour of the tail.

3. DREPANORNIS CERVINICAUDA.

Add:—

*Drepanornis cervinicauda*, Salvad. Mem. Accad. Torino, (2) xlii. p. 114 (1894).—De Vis, Report Coll. New Guinea, p. 6 (1894).—Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, iv. p. xii (1894).—Id. Monogr. Parad. part iv. (1895).—Salvad. Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) xvi. p. 107 (1896).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 41 (1898).

*Drepanornis albertisi cervinicauda*, Rothschild, Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 27 (1898).

Dr. Loria obtained a considerable series of this species in the Astrolabe Mountains, in the Moroka district, in July, August, and October, and at Gere Kanumu in February. The colour of the iris is hazel in the old males, and pale maroon in the females and young males. The bill and feet are horn-coloured in the adult males, but in the females and young the bill is black, and the feet bluish-grey or leaden-grey. The food consists of insects and fruit.

GENUS VIII. DREPANANAX.

1. DREPANANAX BRUIJNI.

Add:—

*Drepanornis bruijni*, Sharpe, Monogr. Parad. part iv. (1895).—Rothsch. Thierreich, Lief. 2, Parad. p. 28 (1898).

*Drepananax bruijni*, Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, ix. pp. xii, xv (1894).—Meyer, Abhandl. k. zool. Mus. Dresden, vii. no. 2, p. 41 (1898).

I separated this species generically in 1894, on account of the different shape of the lateral pectoral shields and the absence of the long flank-shields. Dr. Meyer agrees with me that the genus should be recognized, but Mr. Rothschild does not consider it to be distinct from *Drepanornis*. The range of the species is said by the latter ornithologist to be from about 138° to 140° E. long.